Assessment of Information Literacy Skills of Selected Government Social Welfare Schemes among Rural Community: A Case Study of Kalyana-Karnataka Region

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1. Introduction

Information literacy is a key concept in all walk of human life, especially in research area and academic purpose. Information literacy helps us to direct and support the present and future of information. Information affects every humans/citizen. Information literate citizen will be the building stone of the knowledge society. People will need information skills for the professional, personal and even their entertainment activities. Librarians, teachers, technologists and some policy makers have recently begun to address the need for information literacy training and teaching on all levels of education. If the rural community have well information literate, they can use and benefit from various government welfare schemes to the fullest extent lunched by the state and central Governments. So, in the present study an attempt has been made to assess the information skills and competence among the rural community towards welfare schemes, hence, the study was undertaken.

1.2 Information Literacy

During the last decades different authors used different terms and combinations, here some of them are: 'infoliteracy', 'informacy', 'information empowerment', 'information competency', 'information literacy skills', 'skills of information literacy', 'information competence skills', 'information handling skills', 'information problem solving', 'information problem solving skills', 'information fluency', and even 'information mastery'.

Information is the set of skills and knowledge that not only allows us to find, evaluate, and use the information we need, but perhaps more important, allows us to filter out information we don't need. Information skills are the necessary tools that help us successfully navigate the present and future landscape of information (Eisenberg et al. (2004).

1.2.1 Information Literacy: Meaning and Definition

Basically, information literacy appears to embody the ability to use information, or possibly the possession of knowledge of information. In order to find out how the concept has come to have its current meaning and to identify what skills and knowledge are required of a person in order to be information literate, meaning and some definitions are given below.

Zurkowski (1974) was the first to use the concept of information literacy: "People trained in the application of information resources to their work can be called information literates. They have learned techniques and skills for utilizing the wide range of information tools as well as

primary sources in moulding information-solutions to their problems." In this definition Zurkowski suggested that

1. Information resources are applied in a work situation;
2. Techniques and skills are needed for using information tools and primary sources; and Information is used in problem solving.

ALA's (1989). Has given definition as information literacy is the one most frequently used today: To be information literate, a person must be able to recognize when information is needed and has the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information. Ultimately, information literate people are those who have learned how to learn. They know how to learn because they know how knowledge is organized, how to find information and how to use information in such a way that others can learn from them.

1.2.2 Information Literacy: Origin

The concept was first introduced in 1974 by Paul Zurkowski, President of the Information Industry Association in a proposal submitted to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The proposal recommended that a national program be established to achieve universal information literacy within the next decade. Zurkowski, further defined this concept as "people trained in the application of information resources to their work can be called information literate. They have learned techniques and skills for utilizing the wide range of information tools as well as primary sources in molding information solution to their problems."

From the available literature one can agree that the information-literacy movement has evolved from precursors such as library instruction, bibliographic instruction and user education. The phrases "library orientation" and "library instruction" were commonly used in Anglo-American librarianship to name the activity of teaching library use. H. W. Wilson, published since 1921, indexed materials on teaching library use from the period 1930-88 under the heading instruction in library use and then library instruction. In 1988 the phrase was changed to "bibliographic instruction" and this remains the accepted phrase for the activity of teaching library or information use. LISA: library and information science abstracts used libraries: use instruction from 1970 to 1992 and in 1993 changed to two headings (Eisenberg et al., 2004).

1.2.3 Components of Information Literacy

Information literacy describes a set of abilities that enables an individual to acquire, evaluate and use information. To be successful in information by academic or in any other individual the Information Literacy having Five Components that is fallows and these components helps to be success in real life or academically.

1. Identity
2. Find
3. Evaluate
4. Apply
5. Acknowledge

First component is about the identifying the nature and extent of information you need, second one tells about to find the needed information effectively and efficiently, Third is to ability to evaluate the information you find and sources critically, fourth is applying that information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose and fifth acknowledge source of information and ethical, legal and socio economic issues surrounding information.

2. Government Social Welfare Schemes:

The present study is to assess the extent of information literacy skills among the rural community of Kalyana-Karnataka Region towards Government Social Welfare schemes. The Central and State Government have implemented several welfare schemes time to time for the welfare of the citizens of this country. In this regard Governments have spent several crores, on these schemes. Therefore its necessary to evaluate the impact of the schemes, what extent people have awareness, knowledge and utilize these scheme. Hence the study is undertaken various schemes are covered in the following section

2.1 Concept and meaning of Government Social Welfare

A concept social welfare has different synonyms like social services, social reforms, social work and social security. The social welfare term is related with the concept of welfare state. Welfare means good fortune, prosperity, success, wellness, happiness and fortune of a person or group. To obtain these means, the government helps the lacking necessities of life of the people by providing good quality of life, health, money or programmes. In general Social welfare can be defined as a group of Assistance programs to ensure the welfare of all nation's citizens or society participants.

Definition

According to Encyclopedia Britannica defines it as "a system of law and institutions through which a government attempts to protect and promote the economic and social welfare of its citizens usually based on various forms of social insurance against unemployment, accident, illness and old age".

The Encyclopedia of social science also confirms this definition of welfare state by explaining that the "Welfare Sate" is the institutional outcome of the assumption by a society of legal and therefore formal and explicit responsibility for the basic well being of its members.

Definition of key terms

The following key terms are defined with respect to study

1. **Government:** It refers to both central and state Government which are responsible for the implementation of the various social welfare schemes for the benefit of the common people of this country.
2. **Social Welfare Schemes:** Social Welfare Schemes are those schemes which are typically funded by central or state government for the people of the country who have lived below the poverty line in order to enhance the economic stability and social security of people
3. **Information Literacy:** Information literacy is when and why you need information, where to find it, and how to evaluate, use and communicate it in an ethical manner, this study it refers to level of awareness and extent of use of government welfare schemes by the rural community under study.
4. **Kalyana-Karnataka Region:** Kalyana-Karnataka, formerly Hyderabad-Karnataka, is a region of the Indian state of Karnataka, which was part of Kingdom of Hyderabad ruled by the Nizams and the Madras Presidency of British India. The region comprises Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and kalaburagi of Hyderabad state and Bellary and Vijayanagara of the Madras province that are now present in the state of Karnataka. Northeast-Karnataka region is the second largest arid region in India. The largest city of the region is Kalaburgi. This is selected for the present study.

2.2 Brief about Government Social Welfare Schemes

Central and state government launched many social welfare schemes to develop rural community peoples as well as urban by economically and socially with the aim of standard living in the rural areas. Both governments have built some innovative schemes to the society and to the rural community peoples/ citizens some schemes are briefly discussed bellow as per my study.

2.3 Selected Government Social welfare Schemes

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP), Sukanya Samrudhi Yojana (SKY), Anna Bhagya, Mid Day Meals (MDM), Ayushman Bharat Yojana Thayi Bhagya Scheme, Chief Minister Raitha

Vidya Nidhi Yojana or Karnataka Farmers Child Scholarship Scheme 2021, Pradhana Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Arogya Setu and Pradhana Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana Kendra (PMBJP) these schemes are selected under study.

1. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao :

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign comes under Central Government. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is launched by Indian Honorable Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Panipat in Hariyana on January 22nd 2015. This scheme was initiated in the state of Hariyana due to the lowest female sex ratio 775/1000 and now has effectively applied in 100 districts and states across the country. Scheme is run jointly by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource. The main aim of the BBBP is save girl child and provides proper educate security for girl child with personal and professional development eliminate female feticide. The census of 2011 the child sex ratio (0-6 years) in India was 918 girls per 1000 boys, it shows significant declining trend in CSR (Child sex ratio). One of the principal factors beyond declining child sex ratio on one hand easy availability, affordability and miss use of diagnostic tools and on other side strong socio cultural religious bias, preference for sons, discrimination towards daughters, It reflects both pre-birth gender biased sex selection and post birth discrimination against girl child. The campaign also sought to deliver improved welfare services, especially for the women for the society.

Objectives

- To prevent bias sex selective elimination
- To ensure the production under survival of the girl child
- To ensure education and participation of girl child
- To promote a protective environment for girl child

2. Sukanya Samrudhi Yojana :

Sukanya Samridhi Yojana is a Government backed savings scheme for a girl child and is launched as a part of the "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana". This scheme was launched by PM Narendra Modi on 22nd January 2015. This scheme is meant to meet the education and marriage expenses of a girl child. Under the Sukanya Samrudhi Yojana an account in the name of the girl child and the SSY account can open at any Indian post office or any other commercial banks by parents or by legal guardian of the girl child aging ten years or below for 21 years with minimum Rs. 250 can be invest in one financial year and maximum they can invest Rs 1,50,000 in one financial year. The depositor or parents can withdraw 50% of

money for her marriage or education purpose when she reaches 18 years. The maturity of account is 21 years from the date of account opened, after maturity the entire amount will credit to girl child with interest.

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana Interest Rates 2022

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana Interest Rates are declared by the government quarterly, the interest rates have been set at 7.6% p.a.

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) Eligibility

- Only parents or legal guardians of a girl child can open an SSY account
- The girl child has to be below the age of 10 at the time of account opening
- Only one account can be opened in the name of a girl child
- Only two SSY accounts are allowed for a family i.e. one for each girl child

Note: Sukanya Samriddhi Account can be opened for more than two girls in some special cases which are-

- If a girl child is born before the birth of twin or triplet girls or if triplets are born at first, then a third account can be opened
- If a girl child is born after the birth of twin or triplet girls, a third SSY account cannot be opened

3. Anna Bhagya:

Anna Bhagya is comes under the Department of Food and Civil Supplies. Anna bhagya is implemented in India from the end of the year 2000. The main aim of this scheme is to identifying the poor families in BPL category to supply highly subsidized food and it ensures Food Security to create hunger free in India. The scheme covers almost all the poor people's by supply of food grains of free of cost and other raw materials on subsidized rate.

4. Mid Day Meals:

Government of India designed Mid Day Meals programme for children's in primary education to get nutritional food nationwide. The main aim of this scheme is to avoid classroom hunger, to increase school enrolment and attendance, and to improve socialization among castes. Mainly the government aided schools to be served MDM with minimum content calories of energy and gram protein per day for a minimum of days.

Mid-day Meal Scheme Latest News

In September 2021, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme was renamed 'PM POSHAN' or Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman. PM POSHAN will extend the hot cooked meals to

students studying in pre-primary levels or Bal Vatikas of government and government-aided primary schools, in addition to those already covered under the mid-day scheme.

PM POSHAN

The revamped scheme has been launched for 5 years, from 2021-22 to 2025-26, with a budget of Rs 1,30,794.90 crore. The government hopes it will benefit 11.80 crore children studying in 11.20 lakh schools across India. The scheme is different from the mid-day meal scheme in the following ways:

1. Apart from providing nutritional meals to schoolchildren, the revamped scheme will also focus on monitoring the nutritional levels of schoolchildren.
2. A nutritional expert will be appointed in each school to ensure that the BMI, weight levels and hemoglobin levels of the students are monitored.
3. In districts with a high prevalence of anemia, special provisions for nutritional items would be made.
4. The government is also considering developing nutrition gardens on school campuses with active participation by students.
5. There could also be cooking competitions held under the scheme to promote ethnic cuisine and innovative menus based on local ingredients.

5. Ayushman Bharat Health Scheme:

Ayushman Bhart Yojana is also known as known as Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. The aim of this scheme is to help economically poor Indians who are in need of healthcare facilities.

Benefits-

- Beneficiaries can get e- card that can be used to avail services at an empanelled hospital, public or private, any were in the country. With that card you can walk into a hospital and obtain cashless treatment.
- The coverage includes three day of pre-hospitalization and fifteen days of post-hospitalization expenses. And around 1,400 procedures with all related costs like OT expenses are taken care of
- The e-card provides coverage of Rs. 5 lakh per family, per year, thus helping the economically disadvantage obtain easy access to healthcare services.

6. **Thayi Bhagya Scheme:**

Thayi Bhagya Scheme is started by Karnataka Government (Health and Family Welfare) for pregnant women this revolutionary scheme provides totally free services for pregnant women belonging to BPL families in restricted private hospitals.

Benefits of Thayi Bhagya Scheme:

- This scheme provides benefits in the form of delivery services free of cost and others. The benefits are mentioned in detailed below
- Women belonging to BPL families can avail totally cashless treatment in these private hospitals restricted private hospitals near her house.
- Under this scheme restricted hospitals are available near her house.
- Candidate is not required to pay any charges right from the point of admission to discharge.
- Free checkup and free medicine will be provided.

7. **Chief Minister Raitha Vidya Nidhi Yojana or Karnataka Farmers Child Scholarship Scheme 2021 :**

Karnataka Government has announced a new Scholarship scheme for higher education of farmer's children on 7 August 2021. CM Basavaraj Bommai launched this new initiative to support higher education of farmer's children. To this CM has put aside Rs. 1,000 Crore at his first cabinet meeting for the scholarship for formers child in Karnataka.

Amount of Scholarship for Farmers Child in Karnataka

The yearly scholarship sum will be instantly credited into the bank accounts of youngsters who have completed their 10th standard and are studying courses at any recognized educational institution or university.

- According to the government orders, Boys enrolled in PUC or ITI courses would receive Rs. 2,500, while girls will receive Rs. 3,000.
- Boys taking admissions in BA, B.Sc, BCom, MBBS, BE, and other professional courses would receive Rs. 5,000, while girls will receive Rs. 5,500.
- Boys studying law, paramedical science, nursing, and other vocational studies would receive Rs. 7,500, while girls will receive Rs. 8,000.
- The scholarship amount for males and females pursuing post-graduation will be Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 11,000, respectively.

Eligibility Criteria

- The children of the farmers are the exclusively beneficiary of this scheme.
- They must be permanent residents of the state of Karnataka.
- They completed their 10th class and now studying in the higher education as detail given above.
- If any of the child of the Farmer taking the scholarship from the state government is not eligible for this scheme.
- The scholarship amount given to the beneficiary as per their particular course.
- If you take the scholarship in PG for the one particular subject then you are not eligible to get it same again.

8. Pradhana Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is a scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas for providing LPG connections to women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The scheme was launched on 1st May 2016 in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh. The target under the scheme was to release 8 Crore LPG Connections to the deprived households by March 2020. Under the Union Budget for FY 21-22, provision for release of additional 1 Crore LPG connections under the PMUY scheme has been made. In this phase, special facility has been given to migrant families.

Need:

In India, the poor have limited access to cooking gas (LPG). The spread of LPG cylinders has been predominantly in the urban and semi-urban areas with the coverage mostly in middle class and affluent households. But there are serious health hazards associated with cooking based on fossil fuels. According to WHO estimates about 5 lakh deaths in India alone due to unclean cooking fuels. Most of these premature deaths were due to non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer. Indoor air pollution is also responsible for a significant number of acute respiratory illnesses in young children. According to experts, having an open fire in the kitchen is like burning 400 cigarettes an hour.

Providing LPG connections to BPL households will ensure universal coverage of cooking gas in the country. This measure will empower women and protect their health. It will reduce drudgery and the time spent on cooking. It will also provide employment for rural youth in the supply chain of cooking gas.

Target beneficiaries

Under the scheme, an adult woman belonging to any of the following categories is an eligible beneficiary under the expanded scheme.

- SC Households
- ST Households
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)
- Most Backward Classes
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
- Tea and Ex- Tea Garden tribes
- Forest Dwellers
- People residing in Islands and River Islands
- SECC Households (AHL TIN)
- Poor Household as per 14-point declaration
- Applicant must have attained 18 years of age.
- There should not be any other LPG connections in the same household.

Release of LPG connection under this Scheme shall be in the name of the women belonging to the BPL family.

9. Arogya Setu:

In the fight against covid-19 Government of India has rolled out several preventive measures, which are being implemented across the country with the cooperation of State/ UT governments. As a Prominent preventive measure, the Union Government has launched an application called Aarogya Setu.

About the app

Aarogya Setu Mobile App is developed by the Ministry of Electronics and IT. It enables people to assess themselves the risk of their catching the corona Virus infection. It will calculate this based on their interaction with others, using cutting edge Bluetooth technology, algorithms and artificial intelligence. All the citizens are merged to download the mobile application this is designed to keep a user informed, in case she/ he cross Paths with someone who Has tested positive. It is available in 11 languages-10 Indian languages and English. And also this service is providing by both Smart Phone users and for feature phone users.

10. Pradhana Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana Kendra (PMBJP)

The branded (Generic) medicines are sold at significantly higher prices than their unbranded generic equivalents, though are identical in the therapeutic value. Given the widespread poverty across the country, making available reasonably priced quality generic medicines in the market would benefit everyone.

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) is a campaign launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide quality medicines at affordable prices to the masses. PMBJP stores have been set up to provide generic drugs, which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive branded drugs. It was launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals in November 2008 under the name Jan Aushadi Campaign. Pharmaceutical & Medical Devices Bureau of India (PMBI) is the implementation agency for PMBJP.

Vision, Mission and Objective

Vision

To bring down the healthcare budget of every citizen of India through providing Quality generic Medicines at Affordable Prices.

Mission

- Create awareness among the public regarding generic medicines.
- Create demand for generic medicines through medical practitioners.
- Create awareness through education and awareness program that high price need not be synonymous with high quality.
- Provide all the commonly used generic medicines covering all the therapeutic groups.
- Provide all the related health care products too under the scheme.

Objective

Making quality medicines available at affordable prices for all, particularly the poor and disadvantaged, through exclusive outlets "Jan Aushadhi Medical Store", so as to reduce out of pocket expenses in healthcare.

3. Review of Literature:

A literature review is discussed about the already published information in a particular subject area. It is a summary of previous studies, reviews helps to identify what is already known about a research problem and helps to build previous knowledge. Reviews makes to know what research has been done in a particular area so it helps as to avoid duplication. The

present study is going to current review of literature reported on Assessment of Information Literacy Skills of Government Social Welfare Schemes among Rural Community: A Case Study of Kalyana-Karnataka Region. The review of literature sustained out based on the current literatures at both National and International level. And these literatures collected from following databases

- Library and Information Science abstract (LISA)
- Shodha-Ganga, INFLIBNET Center
- UGC Infonet full text journals

Government Social Welfare Schemes

1. **Parmar, Shiva and Amit, Sharma (2020).** The study is carried out for the Social Learning trought Beti Bachao Beti Badhao Campaign. This paper deals about the social learning or awareness through Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Campaign. This study is descriptive in nature, for the present study the survey method where adopted to collect the data. The study says powerful positive impact on child sex ratio and the survival and also protection of girl child have increased. And also study describes there is a measurable increase in girl education after conducting campaign and this campaign is helps to influence or to change the social mindset of the people.
2. **Unnisa, Sadath (2020).** The main objective of the study was to study the features, objects and future of sukanya samridhi Yojana to examine the aim organizational preference to open the account and account holders satisfaction. The study was based on systematic, theoretical analysis of method applied for field study. To collect the primary and secondary data the researcher adopted questionnaires method and whenever needed interview method also used. Further he discussed about the plans and limitation about the schemes. Finally he found and suggested that the higher interest rate among all small saving schemes, payment to girl child on maturity make financially strong and improve the girl child equality etc and also he gives many suggestion for further study.
3. **Selvakumar, R. and Chellasamy, P. (2019).** Authors studied about the evolution of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (Ssy): National Scheme for Financial Inclusion in India. The study explores about the basic details about the how to open the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana account, who can open the account and what are the features of schemes. And also the authors articulate here the girl child is termed as the “Account Holders” and the guardian is the “Depositor”. In this paper the authors also studied about the effects of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana scheme initiative on the

concept of financial inclusion. He gives many suggestions for the further research work and finally concluded as Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is very good and beneficiary scheme to every girl child. It provides financial support to the girl child. And also this scheme plays a important role in economic development of the country by providing importance to the girl child and also by providing the educational opportunities to them.

4. **Shivani, R., Prema , R. and Kowsalya, O. (2020).** This article articulate the impact of Sukanya Samridhi Yojana with In India, poverty and the dowry system were considered as the prime factors for female infanticide. The author believed that men are habitually the major income source to the family since they are capable to perform massive agricultural work. Obviously people used to treat female child as a financial burden. In this article he discussed about to remove the gender inequalities and to change the mindset of people. the Govt. of India provides various female welfare schemes, in that Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is one among them and this scheme is a small deposit scheme used to support education and marriage expenses female children. And he said Best thing is that this Sukanya Samridhi scheme is opened in post office and helpful for both educated and uneducated. Advantage of this scheme is the entire amount could be withdrawal at the age of 21.

Information Literacy:

1. **Robert, Tomaszewski (2021).** Author articulate a stem e-class in action : A case study for asynchronous one-short library instruction. The study discusses the synchronous "one-short" information literacy workshop is arguably the most common teaching delivery method used by academic librarians. In this challenges associated with this type of instruction largely evolved around repeating the same workshop. While conducting the workshop the other issues also include accommodating and managing large number of students, scheduling conflicts and workshop time constraints. To overcome from these issues without hindering there is one strategy that is to replace the traditional face-to-face approach with online videos. Further in this study researcher discussed synchronous in-person instruction was compared to asynchronous instruction using video modules during a laboratory sessions and as a pre-lab assignments in a first semester introductory biology major's course. Finally author concludes that the students' responses to a survey revealed that online instructional videos have unique benefits and are effectively comparable to in- person instruction.
2. **Brain, Holda and Emily, Hayes (2021).** In this paper the author explore the use, customization, promotion and evaluation of the Credo Instruct information- literacy by Davenport University (DU) libraries of Michigan. And also authors discussed among the advantages of the pre packed

online contents are its affordability and accuracy. And also mention the participation of staffs in the changes made to the credo instruct. Researcher noted the capacity of the Credo Instruct to reach more students and teach information- literacy skills at a deeper level.

3. **Kendall, Faulker and Tiffanie, Ford-Baxter (2021).** In this article authors uses qualitative methods to examine 29 undergraduate disciplinary learning standards and accreditation documents to identify mentions of the phrase information literacy (IL) and references to IL concepts from the Association of College and Research Libraries Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education. In this the results show that information literacy appears in very few standards and also suggests that the adoption rate of the Framework's individual frames may be influenced by how each discipline creates and uses information. Finally authors suggests that, These findings can be used by librarians to identify common language with disciplinary faculty and to develop learning outcomes closely aligned to disciplinary standards.
4. **Micael, Flierl, Clarence, Maybee and Emily, Bonem (2021).** Authors reviewed that the academic libraries continue to face challenge communicating their value. The study says one dimension of this challenge is in demonstrating how information literacy relates to important measures of students learning, like course grades and motivation. In this study exploratory pilot testing of the informed learning scale which is intended to produce data from institutional reporting purposes at scale in alignment with contemporary IL theory, specifically informed Learning. And also in preliminary findings include small correlations between the informed learning scale and course grade and moderate correlations between the scale and students perception of their learning climate and self determined motivation.

4. Statement of the problem

Statement of the problem is **"Assessment of Information Literacy Skills of Selected Government Social Welfare Schemes among Rural Community: A case study of Kalyana-Karnataka Region".**

5. Need for the study:

This study is to conduct to know about the Assessment of Information Literacy Skills of Government Social Welfare Schemes among Rural Community: A case study of Kalyana-Karnataka Region. There are several Government schemes in India called Yojana The ministries of the Government of India have come up with various government schemes from time to time. These schemes could be either central, state specific or joint collaboration between Central or States. Researcher selected twenty most familiar popular schemes based on

the population of the study. The study is to conduct and explore the Information Literacy Skills in accessing these Government Social Welfare Schemes among the rural community of Kalyana-Karnataka Region.

6. Scope and limitation:

The study is aim to conduct awareness and use of Government Social Welfare Schemes among the rural community of Kalyana-Karnataka. There are several schemes implemented by state and central government schemes for the welfare of the people of the country. The study is confined to the ten popular schemes as identified by the researcher. Further study is restricted to the information literacy of Social welfare schemes among the Study population, further it is confined to rural community. The study is restricted to the Survey method of research to collect the data. This study covers only Kalyana-Karnataka region. The Kalyana-Karnataka region comprises with seven districts. The researcher further covers all the talukas in each district and select one village from each taluk based on literacy rate of the village. Researcher will cover nearly thirty respondents from each village, thus the researcher collect data from fifty-two villages which lead to nearly 1560 beneficiaries will be the size of the sample for the present study.

7. Profile of Kalyana Karnataka Region:

The Hyderabad-Karnataka region was under Nizams of Hyderabad even after independence (1947) as the last Nizam, *Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur*, refused to annex his kingdom to Indian Union. Then on 17 September 1948 he merged with Indian Union after Police Action which forced the Nizam and his army to surrender.

The name '*Kalya'* (in 'Kalyana Karnataka') comes from Kingdom of Kalyana, which was the epicenter of Sharana movement and Vachana Sahitaya preached and followed by several social reformers, including Basvanna.

Chief Minister of Karnataka B.S. Yediyurappa made the official proclamation to rename the region as Kalyana Karnataka. The Hyderabad Karnataka region comprises six north-eastern districts of Karnataka: Bidar, Kalaburagi, Koppal, Ballari, Yadgir and Raichur. The announcement was made by CM ahead of hosting of national flag in Kalaburagi on occasion of commemoration of '**Hyderabad-Karnataka Liberation Day'**.

The renaming of Hyderabad-Karnataka as Kalyana Karnataka has been a long standing demand of people of the region. Owing to its backwardness, the region, enjoys special status under **Article 371J** of Constitution of India, this will help alleviate regional

imbalances, with emphasis on reservation in the development of Hyderabad Karnataka, reservation in public employment and access to educational institutions. Kalyana-Karnataka Region Development Board (KKRDB) set up by the State Government through which funds will be released for developmental work.

8. Objectives of the Study

- To study the demographic profile of the respondents under study
- To know the information needs, search techniques and information channels used for access information about the scheme.
- To find the level of awareness about government social welfare schemes among the rural community under study.
- To measure the extent of use of schemes among rural community of Kalyana-Karnataka Region.
- To give the wider publicity about popular schemes among rural community.
- To identify the channels of information used about the popular schemes.
- To identify the popular social welfare schemes under study.
- To find out the sources of schemes among rural community.
- To examine the satisfactory level of schemes among rural community of Kalyana-Karnataka Region.
- To find out correlation exist among gender, age, education about the usefulness of schemes.
- To study the extent of satisfaction of schemes among rural community
- To identify the effectiveness and use of government social welfare schemes among rural community under study.
- To give a suggestions for implementations of the study.

9. Hypothesis

- The demographic variables such as Gender, Age, Social class, Education do not make any impact on the level of awareness, extent of use and level of satisfaction among rural community towards popular schemes under study.
- The extent of benefit of welfare schemes among rural community is independent of demographic variables.

10. Methodology

The aim of the present study is to study the Assessment of Information Literacy of Government Social Welfare Schemes among Rural Community: A case study of Kalyana-

Karnataka Region. For the present study, Survey method of research will be applied where in structured questionnaires will be used as data collection tool to collect the primary data from rural community of Kalyana-Karnataka Region. Questionnaires method is going to used for the present study. The questionnaires cover basically demographic variables, awareness, use and level of satisfaction and extent of benefits from the popular schemes. Further hypotheses will be formulated based on the objectives and the background literature of the study. For the present study, stratified random sampling method will be used for the selection of the schemes in the proposed study for the collection of data from the target population. After collecting the required research data it will be presented in tabular format and data will be analyzed with the help of SPSS and excel package.

11. Chapterization:

The entire research outcome shall be presented in the following chapters:

Chapter -1 Introduction

In this chapter introducing the topic, statement of the problem, objectives, scope, limitations, hypothesis and definition of key terms will be covered.

Chapter – 2 Review of Related Literature

This chapter shall covers with the review of related literature for the study. This includes report of the past studies conducted on Government Social Welfare Schemes and Information Literacy.

Chapter – 3 Profile of Kalyana-Karnataka Region

This chapter provides a brief introduction to Kalyana-Karnataka Region.

Chapter – 4 Government Social Welfare Schemes: An Overview

This chapter gives various welfare schemes implemented by central and state Government and their characteristics

Chapter – 5 Data Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter shall give information based on data collection from the Kalyana-Karnataka region analysis and interpretation of the data with regard to result will obtain and discuss in this chapter.

Chapter – 6 Summary of Findings and Conclusion

This chapter shall give the entire summary and findings and conclusion about awareness use and satisfaction of various welfare schemes among rural community under study.

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